

CURRENT NEWS.

WASHINGTON.

The Postmaster-General has rendered a decision that a "regular subscriber" to a paper, within the meaning of the Postal law, need not be a subscriber for three months or a longer period, as has been heretofore held by the Department.

A semi-authoritative announcement is made in Washington, as coming from a friend of Senator Morton, that the latter will permit his friends to bring his name before the National Republican Convention as a candidate for the Presidency.

Hon. Montgomery Blair has come out in defense of his brother, General Frank P. Blair, against the aspersions, as he conceives them to be, contained in the "Memoirs" of General Sherman.

President Grant has written a letter to Gen. Harry White, President of the late Pennsylvania Republican State Convention, in which he gives at some length his views in reference to a third term. He says: "I am not, nor have I ever been, a candidate for re-nomination, I would not accept a nomination if it was tendered, unless it should come under such circumstances as to make it an imperative duty—circumstances not likely to arise."

Nearly forty blocks of buildings, valued at half a million dollars, were destroyed by fire at Springfield, Mass., on the 30th ult.

Monsignor Roncetti, Ablegate of the Pope, with several other dignitaries of the Catholic Church, called upon the President on the 27th. Monsignor Roncetti made a brief address to the President, stating that the Holy Father had instructed him not to fail to call upon the President before leaving the United States. The President responded in a brief and courteous manner. The party also called on the Secretary of State and other members of the Cabinet. They were everywhere received with the greatest attention.

Thomas Simons, of New York, has been appointed Assistant Attorney-General of the United States, vice John G. Felt.

It is stated that the change in the postal laws, effected by the Forty-third Congress for the benefit of the express companies, has seriously diminished the income of the Department upon third-class mail matter, and the Postmaster-General will recommend a repeal of the injurious amendments.

The Secretary of the Treasury has instructed the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New York to sell half a million dollars gold each Thursday during June; total amount to be two million dollars.

Following is the recapitulation of the public debt statement, June 1st:

Six per cent. bonds.....	\$1,131,546,300
Five per cent. bonds.....	300,627,750
Total coin bonds.....	\$1,722,174,050
Lawful money debt.....	\$ 84,078,000
Matured debt.....	1,355,810
Legal tender notes.....	77,137,722
Certificates of deposit.....	3,433,000
Fractional currency.....	43,613,773
Coin certificates.....	19,910,000

Total without interest..... \$ 496,067,065

Total debt..... \$2,218,410,155

Total interest..... 34,894,530

Cash in treasury, coin..... \$ 84,294,692

Cash in treasury, currency..... 4,358,107

Special deposits held for redemption of certificates of deposit..... 55,215,000

Total in treasury..... \$ 143,867,799

Debt less cash in treasury..... \$2,130,119,955

Decrease during May..... 1,189,456

Bonds issued to Pacific Railroad, interest payable in lawful money, principal outstanding..... 69,023,512

Interest accrued and not yet paid..... 1,713,722

Interest paid by United States..... 2,624,102

Interest repaid by transportation officials..... 6,116,306

Balance interest paid by United States..... 20,117,565

EAST.

Gold closed in New York, on June 1, at 116 3/8.

One of the most terrible disasters in the history of Massachusetts occurred on the evening of May 27, in the burning of the French Catholic Church, at South Holyoke, during evening service, involving the death of sixty-six men, women and children. The exercises had nearly closed and a vesper service was being sung, when the draperies on the altar caught fire from a candle, and the wall being low and flames streaming up, the building was set on fire. The audience numbered about seven hundred. People in the body of the church escaped, but on the stairway leading from the gallery human beings were packed in a dense mass struggling to reach the floor; as the flames rushed toward them many leaped to the floor beneath and were trampled to death. The gallery skirted both sides of the building with only an area from the front. The scene was fearful while it lasted, for the whole was over in twenty minutes. Besides sixty-six dead, there are enough fatally wounded to bring the total loss of life up to seven or eight.

The financial embarrassments of the Erie Railway have resulted in the appointment by the court of a receiver, and Mr. H. J. Jewett has been appointed as such.

Abraham Jackson, the Boston defaulter, has been arrested.

The principal portion of the village of Great Bend, Pa., was burned on the night of the 26th ult. Loss about \$100,000.

Up to noon on the 28th the total number of deaths from the Holyoke disaster was seventy-one, and there were forty-nine others more or less burned or otherwise injured.

The total number of casualties by the blowing up of Dow's landing, in Boston, is three dead, three severely injured, and twenty-two slightly injured.

WEST AND SOUTH.

Gov. Jacobs of West Virginia has issued a proclamation, announcing that the capital of the State has been removed from Charlestown to Wheeling.

Mr. A. J. Alexander, of Lexington, Ky., has sold two of his valuable short-horns, the Twenty-fourth Duke of Airdrie and the

Twentieth Duchess of Airdrie, to Mr. Fox, of England, at \$30,000 for the two.

The Memphis Cotton Exchange cotton crop report for May makes the following exhibit: Cotton planting is all completed save replanting; the acreage is 2-5-8 per cent. less than last year; the stands are generally good; the weather has been much more favorable than last year, although the cold has been unfavorable; in labor there has been a decided improvement; general condition of crop fair as compared with last year; no commercial fertilizers used.

The Federal and ex-Confederate soldiers joined in decorating the graves of their fallen comrades at Nashville on the 28th.

Rev. Dr. J. H. Echeleson has been elected Episcopal Bishop of Iowa.

Four children of S. M. Christin, of Versailles, Ohio, were burned to death a few days since by the explosion of a can of coal oil with which one of them was endeavoring to kindle the kitchen fire.

Captain Eads has completed his preliminary surveys of the South Pass, and is now convinced that the jetties can be constructed with less trouble and much more rapidly than at first expected. Soundings were made from the bar out into the gulf, and it is absolutely asserted that the channel cannot fill nor can a new bar be formed beyond the old one after the jetties are completed, as the least depth at the bar was 18 feet, and from there the depth increased rapidly, the second fathom of the lead showing 30 feet, the next 50 and in that ratio for a mile, when the decline of the bottom was not quite so rapid, but the water depth increases for three miles out in the gulf, where the depth is 37 fathoms. 300 soundings were made in all. Capt. Eads is highly pleased with the prospect, and will immediately commence the construction of depots at the pass for men and supplies. He says he will have 20 feet of water over the bar by the first of October next.

The Sioux City Journal states that the entire outfit of the Black Hills Transportation Company had been seized and destroyed at Gordon City, Neb., by the soldiers under Captain Walker. Fourteen wagons were burned. The members of the expedition were then started on foot for Fort Randall.

A dispatch from Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, 1st, says: Millions of grasshoppers essayed their new wings on Sunday, rising like swarms of locusts, and started in a westerly direction. The air was filled, like a cloud over the sun, at 10 o'clock. The Grand Verdigris and Arkansas rivers were covered with the dead hoppers that failed to fly across at the start.

The Kansas City Times of the 1st has a special dispatch from Fort Scott, stating that two well-known farmers near that city had caught in a sheet and killed six or seven bushels of grasshoppers. They had examined large numbers of them by dissection and close inspection, and found that about nine out of every twelve so examined contained a well-developed maggot. These, they feel sure, after a thorough examination, will eventually kill and exterminate the entire grasshopper tribe in that country in a very short time.

FOREIGN.

The Dublin Court of Common Pleas, to which the appeal in the case of the Tipperary election was referred, has unanimously decided that the late John Mitchell was disqualified, and that Moore is entitled to his seat.

Over 2,000 lives were lost by recent earthquakes in Asia Minor.

Capt. Paul Boyton, in his life-saving suit, left Cape Grisez, France, on the morning of May 28, and on the following morning landed near Dover, England, having accomplished the voyage across the English Channel in 23 hours and 38 minutes.

The King and Queen of Sweden arrived in Berlin on the 25th, on a visit to the Emperor. The North German Gazette says this visit is a political significance, and sees in it a manifestation of Sweden's support of the policy of the three Emperors.

Information has been received at the Department of State of the passage of an act by the Cortes of the Kingdom of Portugal, granting unconditional freedom to the remaining Portuguese slaves, known as "apprentices" or "free-men."

The ships Albert and Discovery, of the British Arctic Expedition, sailed from Portsmouth on the 26th ult. Thousands of people witnessed their departure. There was great cheering and much enthusiasm manifested. The Queen sent a telegraphic dispatch wishing success to the expedition.

A number of important business failures have recently occurred in England, among which are the Aberdare Iron Company, of London, which gave employment to 5,000 persons, and the well-known banking-house of Sanderson & Co.

An Unscentific Rat.

The existence of an essential difference between instinct and reason and the unerring certainty of the former as compared to the processes of the latter were till lately taken for granted. In the present day, however, a conviction seems to be dawning on the minds of many that it is well not to stake too much on the certain operation of instinct of any sort. An incident will perhaps be given to this tendency towards caution by the action of a rat—not indeed a sewer rat—who has decided to follow the course assigned to him by a best zoologist. This rat was destined the other day as breakfast for a serpent in the Jardin des Plantes at Paris, and was with this purpose introduced into the cage of the reptile. It was unquestionably the rat's duty on being brought face to face with the serpent, to have become fascinated, and to have obeyed the instinct which is supposed to deliver "such small deer" an unresisting prey to the destroyer. Far from fulfilling the duty traditionally incumbent upon him, the daring innovator flew at the throat of the snake and bit it so severely as to produce instant death, and a loss to the garden of about 2,000 francs' worth of serpent. This unexpected result has, however, had the good effect of determining the managers of the Jardin des Plantes to feed their reptiles upon dead animals only, the "fascination theory" having proved an utter failure.

THE THIRD TERM.

President Grant Fully Expresses His Views on This Subject.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 30.—President Grant has written the following letter to General Harry White, President of the recent Pennsylvania Republican State Convention:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, May 29th, 1875.—DEAR SIR: A short time subsequent to the Presidential election of 1872, the press, a portion of it hostile to the Republican party, and particularly so to the Administration, started the cry of Caesarism and Third-term, calling on me to define my position on the latter subject. I believed it to be beneath the dignity of the office which I have been twice called upon to fill to answer such a question before the subject should be presented by competent authority to make a nomination, or by a body of such dignity and authority as not to make a reply a fair subject of ridicule. In fact I have been surprised that so many sensible persons in the Republican party should permit their enemy to force upon them and their party an issue which cannot add strength to the party, no matter how met. But a body of the dignity and party authority of a convention to make nominations for the State officers of the second State in the Union having considered this question, I deem it not improper that I should now speak.

In the first place, I never sought the office for a second, nor even a first, nomination. To the first I was called from a life position—one created by Congress expressly for me, for supposed services rendered to the republic. The position vacated I liked. It must have been most agreeable to me to have consented to my retirement, with the rank and a portion of the emoluments which I so much needed, to a home where the balance of my days might be spent in peace and the enjoyment of domestic quiet, retired from cares which have oppressed me so constantly for fourteen years. But I was made to believe that the public good called on me to make the sacrifice. Without seeking the office for the second term, the nomination was tendered me by an unanimous vote of the delegates of all the States and Territories, selected by the Republicans of each to represent their whole number for the purpose of making a nomination. I cannot say that I was not pleased at this and at the overwhelming endorsement which this action received at the election following, but it must be remembered that all the sacrifices except that of comfort, had been made in accepting the first term. Then, too, such a fire of personal abuse and slander had been kept up for four years, notwithstanding the conscientious performance of my duties to the best of my understanding (though I admit, in the light of subsequent events, many times subject to fair criticism), that an endorsement from the people, who alone govern republics, was a gratification that it is only human to have appreciated and enjoyed.

Now, for the third term, I do not want it any more than I did the first. I would not write or utter a word to change the will of the people in expressing and in having their choice.

The question of the number of terms allowed to any one Executive can only come up fairly in the shape of a proposition to amend the Constitution, a shape in which all political parties can participate, fixing the length and number of terms for which any one person shall be eligible for the office of President. Until such an amendment is adopted, the people cannot be restricted in their choice by restriction, further than they are now restricted as to age, nativity, etc. It may happen in the future history of the country, that to change an Executive because he has been eight years in office will prove unfortunate, if not disastrous.

The idea that any man could elect himself President, or nominate himself, is preposterous. It is a reflection upon the intelligence and patriotism of the people to suppose such a thing possible. Any man can destroy his chances for the office, but no man can force an election, or even nomination.

To recapitulate, I am not, nor have I ever been, a candidate for re-nomination. I would not accept a nomination if it was tendered, unless it should come under such circumstances as to make it an imperative duty, circumstances not likely to arise.

I congratulate the convention over which you presided for the harmony which prevailed, and for the excellent ticket put in the field, and which I hope may be triumphantly elected.

With great respect, your obedient servant,
(Signed) U. S. GRANT.

To Gen. Harry White, President Pennsylvania Republican State Convention.

A Victimized Young Man.

An amusing story is told of a young American gentleman who, while sojourning in Paris, invited two demoiselles to accompany him to the theater. He secured three seats, and drove to the house of his fair friends, half hoping that one was indisposed, so that his fidelity might be untroubled. The two were awaiting him, and their mother as well, who kindly invited herself to chaperon the party, and informed that her daughters could, under no circumstances, go without her. There was no help for it. The four crowded into the carriage. No fourth seat could be obtained adjacent to the three already secured, or even on the same tier, and during three long acts the three ladies sat in a box, while the young American gazed at them with feelings unutterable from his seat in the parquette. The drama over, only cab, with room for two, could be obtained to convey the party home. Here, then, was a dilemma—whether young lady should be seated as his cab companion? They were both charming, and the matter was difficult to decide. The old lady settled it, however, to her satisfaction, if to the annoyance of our now miserable countryman. "Hortense and Sophie, you go in this cab. Monsieur and I will follow you in the next." The young gentleman now thinks that French social customs are barbarous.

Koya-Innasaoro, King of the Cannibal Islands, died in Paris the other day. Since he was turned out of his Polynesian home some years ago he had gradually become civilized by the process of exhibiting himself. Whether he had wholly conquered his peculiar tastes as to eating is not recorded.

A Legend of St. Louis.

Not far from where now stands the old medical college, in Gratiot Street, was once a curious structure, a house built of stone and half brick, with angular gables made of boards, and surrounded with a porch where wild vines and leaves made a fantastic interlacing screen. It was a pretentious house in that far-away time when the great city was but a trading village. A few rude huts, inhabited by rude people, was all St. Louis could boast in 1769—the resort of voyagers from the lake country, and the savage trappers from the west. Still the old house was the home of refinement and culture. A religious partisan from the Boeage of Vendre, had fled here for safety, and in the excitement and adventure of a fur trader's life, found that content which was denied him at home.

His name was Jean Cathelineau. Even here in the wilderness he maintained his allegiance and loved the house of Bourbon with that fiery fanatic zeal, which only a partisan of the Boeage could conceive. Yet to all who fled from persecution in France, his house was an asylum, and his heart and hand were as open as day to the wandering and distressed of his countrymen. Far and wide through the valley was spread the fame of his virtues and his charities. It won him the sobriquet of the "Good Jean," and from the Mackinaw to New Orleans the trappers and voyagers loved and honored the free-trader. At the time of which we write his family consisted of a single domestic, and a young girl. Ten years before he had suddenly appeared at the little trading-post accompanied by the old woman and a child five years old. Even then he did not claim her as his daughter, but treated her with a tenderness and care and lavish luxury, wholly inconsistent with one in his condition of life. She was clad in the richest apparel, and the old woman and the free-trader spoke to and treated her with reverence. Her education was attended to with unremitting care. The French posts were ransacked for teachers of languages, and a Jesuit priest, learned and pious, superintended with unceasing vigilance her instruction.

Such a course of life naturally excited curiosity and inspired the rude tenants of the wild frontier with romantic conjecture. Some thought her a princess; the claim of some noble house brought for safety to the wilderness. Some said she was one of the victims of the repeal of the Edict of Nantes, which near the close of the reign of Louis XV. had thrown loose the reigns of persecution, and caused many a noble Vendean family to expiate with their lives their loyalty to conscience and religion. Be that as it may, the young girl grew in beauty and grace, and the faithful Jean watched her with increasing care.

One evening, toward the close of the year 1769, a boat, manned by many rowers, ascended the river from New Orleans, and landed at the old war-house, now occupied by the splendid structures at the foot of Olive Street. Quite a crowd had gathered at the first news of the coming of the boat, and among them was Jean Cathelineau. It was soon ascertained that the barge was the conveyance of a cavalier and his attendants. Some of them were old men—some of them were women—one of them a girl, scarcely beyond the age of Jean Cathelineau's ward. It seemed a princely retinue, traveling in state, and the eyes of the rude voyagers and trappers grew wide with wonder and surprise, as they beheld what to them seemed an almost royal array.

"Does any one here know whereabouts is the residence of Jean Cathelineau, the trader?" asked the cavalier as he scanned curiously the group of idlers.

There was a sudden movement in the crowd, as old Jean tottered and would have fallen, but for the outstretched arms given him for support. His face was pale, his frame trembling with emotion. His eyes were fixed upon the stranger with a wild bewildered look that bespoke almost horror.

"Why, what is the matter, man—are you frightened at a question?" spoke the cavalier.

"Oh! sir have you come for her?" gasped the old man. "You surely would not take her from me now."

"Take whom from you? The man must be mad."

"No, no; I am Jean Cathelineau!"

"What you!—Impossible!"

"It is true, sir."

"And you have the custody of—?"

"Yes, yes," eagerly exclaimed the old man.

"This is no place to converse. Let us go to your house," interposed the cavalier. Silently Jean led the way.

Of course the crowd which had heard fragments of this curious conversation were curious with expectation. They knew intuitively that it related to the young girl whom old Jean guarded so jealously. They let their fancy run wild, and conjecture followed fast upon the heels of speculation. She was a princess; a peeress of France; some great lady; but who or what she was, they could only guess. Nor did they ever know. Long years afterward—long after Jean Cathelineau had been gathered to his fathers—it was known that the young girl who had been entrusted to his care by a dying mother when driven to extremity, and when the frenzy of religious persecution prevailed the land, was Annie of Valois, the affianced bride of the Dauphin of France.—St. Louis Times

A Mine of Liquid Sulphur.

A mine of liquid sulphur is now being worked near Palermo, Sicily—that is, the sulphur is being removed as it runs from the fissures in the rock, at the rate of some forty or fifty tons a day. The sulphur proceeds from a mine in the interior of the mountain, which interior is in a molten state. The laborers, it appears, are often obliged to stop up the fissures from which the molten sulphur runs, so as to give it time to cool sufficiently to be removed, after which the fissures are again unstopped. It seems that, on a recent occasion, on unstopping one of these fissures, no sulphur was found, and the idea entered the heads of the workmen to reopen the hole by blasting. They succeeded in re-establishing a communication with the interior, but the pressure had become so strong during the obstruction that the explosion of the gas produced a terrible explosion, involving a serious loss of life.

Michigan has abolished county and restored town school superintendents.

Remarkable Surgical Case.

At the meeting of the Rensselaer County Medical Society, held yesterday afternoon, Dr. Hubbel reported a case which goes as far to show the progress being made in the healing art as any thing we have recently met with. Next to taking out the lungs and cleaning them stands the operation of cutting into a person's chest and through the wound made washing out the inside. Early in January last a little twin daughter of James Kelly, of the firm of Knowlson & Kelly, machinists, had inflammation of one lung, and since then has been gradually failing. Dr. Hubbel soon became convinced that an accumulation of matter was taking place in the affected side, which, unless removed, would cause death. Accordingly about three weeks ago, with an instrument termed the "aspirator," a considerable quantity of pus was removed, but not nearly all. The nature of the case being more fully revealed, it was determined to make thorough work; and in a day or two after Dr. Hubbel, assisted by Dr. Wilson, of Troy, and Dr. Hubbard, of Lansingburg, made a free, bold incision between the ribs into the cavity of the chest, on the left side, and evacuated about a quart of matter. A double tube was then inserted into the opening and by means of a syringe fitted to it, the whole cavity was washed out with a disinfectant solution of just the temperature of the blood. This cleansing process has been repeated once in a day or two, and as the result of it the little sufferer who was so near death's door is sitting up, cats well and plays some and the opening will soon be allowed to heal. Only four cases have been reported in this country in which this method of operating was adopted, but it is approved by the highest medical authority and will undoubtedly be resorted to more frequently, as it becomes more generally known, as a means of saving life.—Troy (N. Y.) Times.

A California Idyl.

A day or two ago a woman called at a meat market in the southern portion of the city, and expressed a wish to be supplied with two bits' worth of mutton-chops. There were a number lying at hand, ready cut, and the butcher was about to weigh out the desired quantity, when his customer remarked that she believed, on second thought, she would rather have steak. The proprietor of the establishment started for the meat-side for a piece of beef from which to cut the steak and while his back was turned, his customer caught up three or four of the chops and concealed them in the bosom of her dress. When the butcher returned, he thought the pile of cut meat looked a little smaller than when he went away, but the theft would not have been discovered if the woman had not taken it into her head to smell the piece of beef from which the steak was to be cut. As she stooped forward to do so, the small end of one of the chops protruded from the front of her dress. The butcher caught sight of it, comprehended the situation at a glance, and reached for his property. The woman ejaculated, "How dare you, sir? Put a respectable married woman, sir! Stop it!" But the dealer in meat had a death grip on the chop, and finally gained possession of it, remarking, "You can keep the rest; you won't want any steak!" The maddest woman in Sacramento might have been seen walking up the street directly afterward, hugging a small shawl tightly about her shoulders.—Sacramento Record.

In a certain Rensselaer County, N. Y., Sunday-school they offer a chromo to every scholar who shall experience religion and join the church before Aug. 1.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, June 2, 1875.		
BEEVES—Native.....	81.00	81.00
Texas.....	80.00	81.25
HOGS—Dressed.....	9.25	9.25
SHEEP—Clipped.....	9.25	9.25
COTTON—Midling.....	12.00	12.00
FLOUR—Good to Choice.....	5.00	5.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago.....	1.17	1.00 1/2
CORN—Western Mixed.....	75	76
OATS—Western.....	60	61
PORK—Mess.....	20.00	20.45
ST. LOUIS.		
COTTON—Midling.....	12.00	12.00
BEEF CATTLE—Choice.....	6.00	6.25
Good to Prime.....	5.50	6.10
Cows and Heifers.....	2.75	3.00
Corn-fed Texans.....	3.50	3.40
HOGS—Good to Choice.....	9.00	9.10
SHEEP—Good to Choice.....	9.00	9.10
FLOUR—Choice Country.....	6.00	6.25
XXX.....	5.40	5.75
WHEAT—Red No. 2.....	1.18 1/2	1.20
No. 3.....	1.15	1.22
CORN—No. 2 Mixed.....	75 1/2	76
OATS—No. 2.....	55 1/2	56
EYE—Prime.....	1.00	1.05
BARLEY—Prime.....	1.00	1.05
TRIPOLY—SHEEP—Prime.....	1.00	1.05
TORRACCO—Planted.....	1.00	1.05
Methuen Seed.....	1.00	1.05
HAY—Prime Timothy.....	17.00	18.00
BUTTER—Choice Pack, Dairy.....	21	25
EAGLE—Fresh.....	12	12 1/2
PORK—Standard Mess.....	19.00	21.25
LARD—Refined.....	11 1/2	12 1/2
WOOL—Fair-washed, choice.....	30	32
Cuwashed—Combings.....	37	38
KANSAS CITY.		
BEEVES—Native.....	81.00	81.00
Fair to Good.....	80.00	81.00
Native stockers.....	80.00	81.00
Native Cows.....	80.00	81.00
Texas Cows.....	80.00	81.00
Corn-fed Texans.....	80.00	81.00
HOGS—Butchers.....	80.00	81.00
Yorke's.....	80.00	81.00
Stockers.....	80.00	81.00
SHEEP—Good to Extra.....	80.00	81.00
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Common (on home).....	80.00	81.00
HOGS—Good to Choice.....	80.00	81.00
SHEEP—Shorn.....	80.00	81.00
FLOUR—Choice Winter Extra.....	80.00	81.00
Choice Spring Extra.....	80.00	81.00
WHEAT—No. 2.....	80.00	81.00
No. 3.....	80.00	81.00
CORN—No. 2, Mixed.....	80.00	81.00
OATS—No. 2.....	80.00	81.00
EYE—No. 2.....	80.00	81.00
BARLEY—No. 2.....	80.00	81.00
PORK—Mess.....	80.00	81.00
LARD—Prime Steam.....	80.00	81.00
MEMPHIS.		
COTTON—Midling.....	12.00	12.00
FLOUR—Family.....	4.75	5.00
CORN—Mixed.....	70	75
OATS—Yellow.....	70	71
HAY—Choice.....	18.00	19.00
NEW ORLEANS.		
FLOUR—Choice.....	7.00	7.50
CORN—White.....	87	88
OATS.....	71	72
HAY—Prime.....	26.00	26.50